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by American citizens for damages sustained in Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions during the war. War runs everything into millions.

. . . At the thirty-second annual meeting of the Cobden Club on the twenty-fourth of November Sir Wilfrid Lawson quoted Mr. Gladstone as saying shortly before his death that in his opinion the two greatest curses of humanity are protection and war. Sir Wilfrid considered that a succinct statement of the views of Richard Cobden who had spent his entire life fighting protection and war.

. . . Patriotism has "gone to seed" in Philadelphia. The City Council has voted, 16 to 15, to give a medal to every Philadelphia man who enlisted in the late war with Spain, without regard to rank or service. The bill will be \$15,000. The resolution is said to have been opposed, in spirit at least, by every thinking man in the Council.

. . . The comparative strength of the six largest navies of the world is as follows: Great Britain 1,557,522 tons displacement, France 731,629 tons, Russia 453,899 tons, United States 303,070 tons, Germany, 299,637 tons, Italy 286,175 tons.

. . . The Anglo-American Joint High Commission for adjusting the differences between this country and Canada has not yet been able to get over the tariff difficulties. The Canadians are not willing to give up the 25 per cent preferential in their trade with Great Britain, and our Commissioners are unwilling, in consequence, to lower certain tariff rates. Peace be with them.

Christmas, 1898.

BY SIR LEWIS MORRIS.

Another Century dies,
In war and blood and pain.
Our longing, straining eyes
Look forth for Peace in vain.
For Christ the myriads fall
Butchered by Turk or Kurd.
Comes there no end? Is all
The hope of men in vain?
Comes not the Lord again
O'er all the earth to reign,
As spake the word?

Slow are God's judgments, slow
To man's impatient thought;
Slow-paced the Ages grow,
In vain the goal is sought.
Armed to the teeth to-day
The jealous peoples stand.
Worse blight than of decay,
Worse burden than of war,
The enormous fleets and legions are;
Dumb Terror speeding, fast and far
O'er sea and land!

'Tis nigh two thousand years
Since came the Prince of Peace.
Return Thou, calm our fears,
Make strife and war to cease.
Thick clouds to-day of doubt
Obscure our faithful sight.
Shine, Blessed Sun, shine out,
The storms of passion still.
Again, O hidden Well,
The wintry earth fulfil
With Peace and Light.—*The Independent.*

God Give Us Men.

"God give us men! a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of lucre does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagog,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking;
For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large profession and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps."

The Old Diplomacy, Arbitration and the Permanent Tribunal.

BY EDWARD E. HALE, D.D.

Let us remember, as a foundation in all these discussions, that what is called diplomacy is really as much out of date as is plate-armor or a mail shirt or archery or hunting with falcons. For a person who has eight days in the week nothing could be more entertaining than to study the origin of modern diplomacy, its development, and its preservation, now among the other etiquettes of the past. It has done a certain duty in the past, as plate-armor did, and as falcons did. But now what is done is done outside of its forms and its etiquettes, and these forms and etiquettes are preserved simply for record, or, if you please, to place the final seal on transactions which are wrought out elsewhere.

We still have ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary and chancellries and attachés. And so we still have plate-armor: there are two large factories in Europe which are devoted to the making of plate-armor which is very good plate-armor. The demand for it in the opera-houses is sufficient to maintain these institutions. And so we still have at the great cities ambassadors, who are very good fellows and do very good work. They prepare the way, in a fashion, and they keep excellent record of what is going on; but the business of the world is not transacted by them.

The world indeed, since this century began, has been looking round, more or less uneasily, for better methods of achieving its purposes than the methods employed, say by Philip II, Henry IV and Queen Elizabeth. The gentleman or lady who is studying the history of diplomacy may connect with this study the progress which has been made in new devices.

Of these devices the methods of what we call Arbitration are by far the most striking. They are so successful that we cannot but congratulate ourselves on their achievements. What is called Arbitration amounts to this: two nations have come to issue on some point which concerns them both;—a good instance is the arbitration of the northeast boundary question, between Maine on the one hand and New Brunswick and Canada on the